

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 18, 1850.

ration of the former regularity of conveyance and distribution of letters. A mere fraction of the House of Commons, consisting of 161 members out of 656, have thus, by a majority of 25, thrown the entire postal regulations of the country into a state of confusion, which, we think, cannot long be submitted to. The rules of Parliament place an address to the Crown in a peculiar position. One vote decides it. Had Lord ASHLEY introduced a *bill*, Ministers, as well as other members, would have been able, at some late part of the proceedings, to correct, by an appeal to a full house, any hasty decision. But an address affords them no such opportunity. They must deliberately have asked the House to undo its own complete act; and must have implied that their judgment was superior to that of the majority of the House, and asked it to confirm its own degradation. They did better, we think, by carrying the address into effect, and so making all parties aware of the consequences of a hasty vote, and the importance of attending upon their parliamentary duties, which, in this instance, nearly five hundred members appear to have lost sight of. The famous report made to your House of Representatives some years ago, upon the subject of the Sunday mails, has been much referred to with approbation, as a signal proof of enlightened legislation. Already has a motion been made in the House of Commons to repeal the prohibition of the transmission of letters on Sundays, otherwise than through the Post Office. This would, in effect, establish private post office on Sundays, and Ministers would not consider to do that by a side-wind which the House had decided should not be done in a direct manner; the motion was, therefore, negatived. The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted the previous decision of the House, which would, he thought, lead to a greater desecration of the Sabbath than before, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL expresses the same opinion, although he had felt it to be his duty to advise the Crown to agree to the address. His lordship appears to act upon the maxim that his best way to deal with these puritanical Sabbatarians is to "give them rope enough."

We think the inconvenience, both in a social and mercantile point of view, arising from the stoppage of postal communication one day out of every seven, will soon produce a reaction powerful enough to cause a decision of the House directly in opposition to its former one, and silencing for ever all narrow-minded and mistakenly zealous opposition upon the subject. There is a small party among us who betray a spirit and indicate intentions against which it is imperative on every one who wishes well to the best interests of society to make a resolute and peremptory stand. The Sabbatarians, though few in numbers, are yet formidable as a party, because their activity is unwearying, and their encroachments on the rights and freedom of their fellow-men are cloaked under the guise of religious zeal. Such is the temper of Englishmen that *any cry raised by any body*, in the name of religion, is certain to be swelled by the ready chorus of the thoughtless of all ranks into a shout loud enough to drown the voice of reason and justice. There are thousands of persons who will sign any petition which is placed before them by any one whom they know and respect, or join any movement that solicits their support, if similarly recommended, without knowing any thing about the point at issue, or the mode proposed for its attainment. It is from this class of persons that the million of signatures against the collecting and delivering letters on Sundays has been derived; and these are they upon whose petitions a bill, now under progress in the House of Lords, has been introduced "for the more effectual suppression of Sunday trading," and which is to prohibit the sale of every thing except "perishable articles" on a Sunday. Lord BROUGHAM pertinently inquired "why milk and cream were to be sold on a Sunday, but not tea, sugar, nor coffee. You may buy a newspaper," said he, "on a Sunday, but not a Bible. *Bell's Life in London*, containing the odds on the Derby or the Oaks, you may buy on a Sunday, and take to church with you, if you please, but a Prayer Book was an article you could not purchase, even though your own should have been stolen." We cannot imagine that the accidental circumstance of Lord ASHLEY's majority is any sign that the House of Commons is with him, or that any measure such as he proposes could be carried after fair discussion, and in a full House; but there is mischief and discredit in these temporary victories.

Mr. BRIGHS has brought the subject of the *growth of Cotton in India* before the House of Commons, in a speech full of sound reasoning, and the statistics of the subject. The cotton manufactures of the country employed, he said, 2,000,000 of our population, and a larger capital than was embarked in any other manufacture, and which produced the largest proportion of our exports. The raw cotton imported had increased from 56,000,000 pounds in 1800, to no less than 754,000,000 pounds in 1849. Of this large amount, 78½ per cent. was supplied by the United States, and 10½ per cent. from British India. The crop in the United States was liable to great fluctuations, and the consumption of cotton, both on the continent of Europe and in America, was rapidly increasing, apparently beyond the powers of production. The advance of 1d. per pound on raw cotton was equal to £3,000,000 on the annual consumption of England. Another consideration was that the American cotton was the product of slave labor, and if from any cause slavery were to be abolished in the United States, the cultivation of cotton would be greatly interfered with. There was no present prospect of an adequate supply from our African, Australian, or West India colonies, and British India was the only source we could turn to with any reasonable prospect of success. India had always grown cotton; the soil was adapted, and the people habituated to its culture. A committee of the House had (in 1848) expressed its belief that the soil and climate and population of India justified the expectation that this country might receive thence large supplies of cotton, yet up to this moment there had been no results. The revenue at present largely supplied by India Company had, during the last fourteen years, averaged £20,000,000 a year, and was now in great interest of debt; whilst the net revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of interest on debt, was only £25,000,000. Mr. BRIGHS moved an address to the Crown, asking the appointment of a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which prevent an increasing growth of cotton in that country, and to report upon any circumstances that may injuriously affect the condition of the native cultivators of the soil in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Sir I. HONOURS said, if he thought the Commission asked for was likely to answer the purpose for which it was to be raised, he would say let it be granted, but he did not suppose that it would. The imports of cotton had been steadily increasing for the last ten years, and Indian cotton was no exception. He very much doubted whether such an additional quantity of cotton, and of such an improved kind, could be brought from India as would enable it to compete with America. The great mass of cotton brought from India was said to be unfit, from the shortness of its staple, and its dirty state, to sustain a competition with the American. Besides this, 120,000,000 of natives were clothed with cotton, and, after they were supplied, the surplus was not likely to be very great. Sir JAMES HOGG observed that the East India Company had as strong an interest as Manchester in encouraging the growth of cotton in India; but the idea of a Commission was repudiated at Manchester, where the Commercial Association was convinced that the East India Company had done every thing that was practicable. Mr. BRIGHS did not press his motion to a division. Another fact disclosed during the debate was, that the cotton producers in India preferred the regular markets at home, and in China, to which country a very large quantity was annually exported, to the uncertain demands of Europe. Upon the whole, we do not think that your cotton planters have much to fear from the rivalry of those of India.

Lord BROUGHAM made himself exceedingly ridiculous, the other night, by causing the Chevalier BUNSEN, the Prussian Minister, to be turned out of the Peersess's gallery in the House of Lords. It appears that, by a standing rule of the House, no gentleman is allowed to sit in that gallery. Gentlemen, however, do frequently accompany ladies to their seats there without the strict letter of the order being enforced. The Prussian Minister had accompanied his wife and daughter into the Peersess's gallery on the night of the 10th inst.

in inquiring of the officer of the House, he had been informed that he could remain there. The crochety *EX-CHANCELLOR*, however, spite him out, and enforce the order of the House, in a most peremptory, rude, and offensive manner. This ungentlemanly proceeding, against a man so universally esteemed, and so every way estimable as the Chevalier *BUNKEE*, has occasioned an universal expression of displeasure at the conduct of Lord *BROUGHAM*. The Marquis of *LANSDOWN*, in order to prevent a recurrence of such an unpleasant scene, has moved for sufficient comfortable accommodation being provided for the *Diplomatic Body*, who at present appear to be very shabbily attended to. Lord *BROUGHAM* is really a most eccentric being, and his conduct at times is literally an impenetrable either in his sanity or his sobriety.

The most serious event in Parliament has been the result of Lord *STANLEY*'s motion in the Lords to the following effect:—“That while this House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign States the full protection of the laws of those States, it regrets to find, by the correspondence recently laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice, or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other Powers.” It is impossible for us to go into the long statements and arguments with which Lord *STANLEY* enforced the propriety of this motion, or the counter statements and arguments adduced by Lord *LANSDOWN* and the friends of the administration. The former prevailed; for, on a division, 113 peers, strengthened by 56 proxies, voted for the motion, and 77 peers and 55 proxies were found on the side of Ministers, leaving the administration in a minority of 37—a result altogether unlooked for, the papers of the morning having calculated upon a majority on the other side. What will be the consequence is yet unknown.

JUNE 19.

The Cabinet sat yesterday, says the *Times*, for two hours, “and not, we believe, without a difference of opinion; yet the decision was to do nothing.” The *Times* goes on to say that “the House of Lords has recorded with evident reluctance, though with entire conviction, its adverse judgment on the foreign policy of a Ministry which no one seriously desires to subvert or to humiliate.”

“The error of Ministers has been that they have surrendered their better judgment to the direction of a reckless and unscrupulous colleague, and that on this point they have imprudently allowed themselves to be governed by the growing irritation of public opinion and the remonstrances of a Ministry itself. They have erroneously set down to personal animosity and to foreign intrigues what in truth was no more than a sense of national dangers and national interests; and they have made it a point of honor to persist in a particular line of policy, when the spirit of the nation was bent on the abandonment of it, and which no dispassionate mind could palliate or defend. But the country did not withdraw its support from the foreign policy of the Government until long after that policy had forsaken all the principles and traditions which have for the last 150 years regulated our relations with other States. At the point at which those relations have been abandoned, the Ministry have been obliged to discover that we have already forfeited all the advantages we gained, and that every succeeding week increased the loss of our prestige and influence to which we have been condemned to submit. The vote of yesterday morning has removed this danger because it has destroyed the feignous identity which was still supported by courtesy to exist between the Foreign department and the country at large.

“The significance of this vote will, therefore, be perfectly understood by the country, which concurs in the just severity of such a sentence, and by Europe, which expected no less from the temperate judgment of this nation. Whatever may be its political results, the world may now be secure that such a sudden violence will not easily be repeated by any British Ministry, and that no more such unparliamentary and unparliamentary measures as the claims of the *Pactree*; and, as the most worthless imposture, are to be introduced ancillary to great truths, that Jew of Athens, whose fabulous claims and magic wealth belong to the history of enchantments, will hereafter be remembered more than he deserves as the being who served to rebuke the proud, and even to shake the foundations of a British administration, though the danger of such a dangerous aggression had been suffered to pass by uncorrected and unavenged.

“The House of Commons has yet to pass its opinion upon this proceeding, and upon the measures which it condemns. Mr. *ROBERT* asked Lord *John Russell* last night, what course he intended to adopt in consequence of the vote in “another place,” and it was understood that Lord *John* will give the information requested on Thursday (to-morrow) evening. In the mean time, and during the uncertainty as to the course which Ministers will take, it is curious to compare the opinions of our leading journals. The *Times*, directing all its spleen against Lord *PALMERSTON*, says:

“Under the rather peculiar circumstances of the case, it is not for us to prescribe the particular kind of recognition demanded by this very grave rebuke; but whoever advises no recognition, is guilty of a very profound of the principles of the policy represented by her Majesty's Government. It is to suppose the confidence of the people, as we believe they do, they could not possibly damage their position or create more than a momentary interruption of public business by resigning their trust to her Majesty, with the certainty of a renewed appeal, on her part, to the chief of the great Whig party. It is not very probable that we can have any other than a Liberal Government. That is our belief, since it is a reality. We cannot for a moment suppose a Government, based on such dependent and indestructible grounds, to be weakly and precariously dependent on the humors and caprices of one man. If a House Secretary mismanaged the police, quarrelled with the magistrates, and egregiously failed to preserve the public tranquility, it would be probable that he held the key of the Liberal policy and must be removed. If the Secretary of the Exchequer let our finances fall into confusion, and found no means of arresting a continual deficiency. There clearly has been a great national scandal, and the national character and position have been irretrievably damaged. The House of Lords has made some amends by a grave repudiation of the responsibility that we can have no Government to be reformed so just, as well supported, and so universally approved, as we cannot doubt it will be, may be easy for the Government, but is far from safe for the future.”

The *Daily News*, which, probably, fairly represents the popular opinion, says:

“The *Guardians* are busy and every political charlatan inquiring what is to be the result of this division in the Lords. Both *Protestants* and *Peelites* venture to express an opinion that Lord *John* must go out, since he has asserted, say they, that he shared the responsibility of every leading measure with Lord *PALMERSTON*; how then can he hold himself responsible for the success or failure of a Government which he has so signally denounced in the *Speaker House*? I, however, have said that if a Government is to be reformed, it must be reformed by the people. The *Speaker House* may rail and reproach, they must submit the question who shall be minister? to the decision of the sober and more popular, and therefore more powerful *Commons*. Not only are the principles on which the Government is to be carried on, determined by persons by whom it is to be carried on, it is determined also by the people, and finally by the House of Commons. The right of the House of the United Kingdom, through their representatives, to name their own rulers, is the *COMMON SENSE* of national peace, order, and endurance, and it will be maintained. If the hereditary Peerage should determine the official existence of a minister, they could not but determine his policy, and this is contrary to the practice and the principles of the English Government. The nation is not now, for the first time, to be submitted to. The nation at large, were the opportunity given to it, of expressing its opinion, would scoff at the very idea of its foreign policy being dictated to it, or in any way modified, at the bidding of a few lords, and would not only interfere, but would interfere with pride, that although England has not interfered in the domestic concerns of other nations, her example has been followed, and sympathy have been evinced towards every people who struggle for their freedom. For this, and for every other cause, is Lord *PALMERSTON* now assailed by the leagued despots, Germany, and the Huns, have crushed Italy, outwitted France, and have been the cause of the ruin of the House of Commons will be parties to his defeat.”

These are, we know, extreme opinions, and although we should regard any serious collision between the two Houses of Parliament, as a very great calamity at the present crisis, yet we would rather that this should occur, than that the House of Commons should abandon an independent course of action to prevent the jar of political parties to the damage of the musical world, we find *La Tempete* drawing crowds to the Queen's Theatre every night in it performed, and *La Prophete* equally as raptive at current performance. In the Theatrical world, the only item of news is, the engagement of *Mlle. Rachel* at the St. James' Theatre for twelve nights, during which she will play her role in the leading French Tragedies. The Literary world offers nothing very striking.

the construction of the submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais; its opening is again deferred. London continues very healthy; the deaths last week were 800, being 128 below the average of the last ten years.

The grain market is brisk, and wheat is at least 1s. 2d. per quarter higher. Flour is also something advanced. Sugar scarcely realizes last week's prices. Coffee is perceptibly cheaper than it was a fortnight since; and tea continues in demand, but without advance. The Colonial wool sale, consisting of 46,000 bales, has commenced with considerable spirit, and prices are, at least, maintained. A very limited business appears to be doing in most kinds of metals, without any alteration in prices. The money market presents nothing new. Bills are discounted at 24 per cent. The demand is steady, but not *acutely*. The railway market has improved. The Liverpool *Mercury* has a curious calculation, showing the amount which, by the present mode of indirect taxation on the necessities of life the poor laboring man pays upon the articles he consumes, and according to this calculation, the man who earns 12s. a week, and spends it in the maintenance of his family, pays 114d. out of it—nearly 50 per cent.—for indirect taxation. The writer proposes that all indirect taxation should be abolished, and a property or income tax substituted, as the *only* tax to which all should contribute: the laboring man to pay 1d. in the 1s. upon his wages, he would then be taxed 1s. only, where he now pays nearly 6s.

We have had so much to say about home concerns, that is quite fortunate for we without any thing at all imports from the Continent or elsewhere. The solution of the question of the increased salary of the President of the Fiance Republic, appears to be involved in increasing difficulties. Business is said to be brisk in Paris, and the receipts of the shopkeepers considerably greater than they were in June last year. The farmers are in better spirit. Wool sells at an advanced price. The silk trade is dull, the raw material scarce, and the price high. Wine and brandy rather in advance. Spain, Portugal, and Italy do not furnish a single item of news. From PRUSSIA we hear that the King has recovered from his wound, but that the new restrictions upon the press are affecting deadly wounds upon its liberty and usefulness. AUSTRIA and the rest of the continent furnishes nothing of interest.

JUNE 21.

The reception of LORD PALMERSTON in the House of Commons last night was of the most enthusiastic description, indicating most clearly that neither the vote in the House of Lords, nor the vituperative comments of the *Times*, had injured his lordship in the estimation of the representatives of the people. MR. ROEBUCK inquired of LORD JOHN RUSSELL, "whether the Government will adopt any special course of conduct in consequence of a resolution passed in another place on Monday last?" We should do great injustice to LORD JOHN, and the subject upon which he spoke, did we attempt to abridge his speech; we therefore give it at length, as reported in the *Daily News*:

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, amidst the most profuse attention, proceeded to make the following reply: Sir, I trust the house will allow me, in consequence of the question of the honorable member's statement, to make a statement in reply. I find, on consulting the minutes of the House of Lords, that what had taken place in that house was this: It was moved on Monday last, and, after a long debate, the result of the affirmative—

"That while this House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects resident in foreign States, to make such laws of those States, it regrets to find, by the correspondence which has taken place upon the table, by her Majesty's command, that various claims asserted by the Greek Government, doubtful in points of justice or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our alliance with that State."

The House will perceive that this resolution begins by a general proposition with respect to the right and duty of the Government, and it affirms that it was the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects resident in foreign States the full protection of the laws of such States. It then assents so to limit the rights and duties of the Government, as to make it necessary to make such laws of those States, as to the definition of the rights and duties of the Government of this country, it would imply that any State, however despotic, might make any laws however unjust or oppressive, and that such laws, might be executed by the most corrupt instruments, and yet that the Government of this country have no right to say, that such laws make any remonstrance or interference against the execution of such laws. It is asking these words as being in which the law of nations has ever been put in practice by any of the great nations of Europe, and I may say still less by the United States of America. [Loud cheers from all parts of the House, save the protection benches.] They have all felt themselves bound to—

"I rise to order." [Hear, hear.] It is with extreme regret that I feel called on to interpose by means the communication which the first Minister of the Crown feels it his duty to make. But the question asked of the noble lord is of a simple character, and is capable of a direct answer; but I put it to the House whether the noble lord, instead of giving an answer to the question, is not endeavoring to evade it, by asking these words as being in which the law of nations has ever been put in practice by any of the great nations of Europe, and I may say still less by the United States of America. [Loud cheers from all parts of the House, save the protection benches.] They have all felt themselves bound to—

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"I rise to order." [Hear

[illegible]

very so, we found that their respective views were quite reconcilable, and that longer consultation was useless. The latter version is not improbably the true one, for Louis Philippe is generally admitted to be desirous of effecting before his death a reconciliation of the two Bourbon families. If past professions, conduct, and oaths may be considered as affording any guaranty for the future, there is no public man of France more committed against the elder Bourbons than Thiers. It seems that the visit of M. Thiers was single, and his conference with the ex-King confined to himself. A sort of council, however, is soon to be held at the invalid King's bed side. The Duke de Broglie, with M.M. Guizot, DUCRETET, and DUMON, ex-Ministers of Louis Philippe, are to leave Paris for St. Leonards day before yesterday.

The low price of breadstuffs continues, and, with reason, to attract the anxious attention of Government. The council general of commerce and manufacturers, whose session has just closed, was occupied for several days with the subject, but its debates were passed with almost total neglect by the public, in presence of the more pressing if not more important political discussions of the National Assembly. But some of the facts elicited by these debates are not without general interest. The average price of wheat in France, at the present moment, is 136c. 85c. the hectolitre. The hectolitre is equivalent to a very small fraction over 2 5/6 bushels of our measure : the franc to about 18 2/3 cents : the centime is the hundredth part of a franc. Since 1833, the date at which the actual corn laws of France commenced their operation, the price has not been so low. The following table gives the average price in the principal French markets from that date to the present :

In 1833 166c. 62c. the hec.	In 1842 196c. 55c. the hec.
In 1834 15 25 "	In 1843 20 46 "
In 1835 15 25 "	In 1844 19 75 "
In 1836 17 32 "	In 1845 19 75 "
In 1837 18 65 "	In 1846 24 05 "
In 1838 19 51 "	In 1847 29 01 "
In 1839 22 14 "	In 1848 16 65 "
In 1840 21 84 "	In 1849 14 30 "
In 1841 18 54 "	

Nowhere on this side of the Atlantic, during the year 1849, have prices been so low as in France, with one exception, the markets of the Archipelago, where the average price was 122. 74c. At Odessa it went down to 116. 85c.

The departments of France which are suffering most from low prices, are those of the centre, where the price got down to 12c. last year. Those which have suffered least are the departments of the northwest and southeast. Prices have been continually falling in France since January of the present year. Bread of the first quality—and it is most excellent—is now selling by the bakers of Paris at a price equivalent to 3 2/3 cents the loaf of 1 lb. 1 oz. The average prices in the principal markets, during the last year, were as follows :

Archipelago.....	12 fr. 74 c. the hectolitre
Toulouse.....	17 11 "
Leghorn.....	17 19 "
Nice.....	17 69 "
Cadix.....	19 00 "
London.....	19 94 "
Liverpool.....	20 00 "
Antwerp.....	17 82 "
Rotterdam.....	19 39 "
Hamburg.....	17 52 "

The fine prospects for a most abundant harvest this year make it highly improbable that prices will be improved this year unless a foreign war or some unexpected circumstances intervene for the relief of the suffering agricultural interests.

FRANCE, it appears, has taken advantage more largely than any of the continental States, more largely even than the United States, of the mitigated English corn laws. From the publications of the Board of Trade we learn that in 1849, under the new regime, importation into England amounted, in grains of all sorts, to 11,887,900 quarters ; nearly double of the importation of 1848, but less than that of 1847, the year of scarcity. During the last year foreign countries thus participated in the supply of England :

France.....	742,023 quarters.
Prussia.....	618,734 "
United States.....	617,131 "
Spain.....	600,375 "
Hanseatic cities.....	499,983 "
Belgium.....	366,098 "
Holland.....	308,482 "

Although, compared with that of other States, the above quota of France seems considerable, it is not of sufficient importance to affect the home market ; for the amount exported to England is but the seventy-second part of an ordinary crop. As to foreign markets other than England, the reports of French consuls are of a highly discouraging character.

Brandies are firm. Those of last year are quoted at Jarnac at 92fr. to 95fr. the hectolitre, (26 2/3 gallons.) New brandies are at sale at Saint-Jean, (Angey) 69fr. the hectolitre. Letters from Jarnac say that the cold weather of March has been of much service to the red vines, but the more delicate white vines have suffered irreparable injury.

The olives of the south are suffering very much, and the crop of 1851 will, it is said, be inferior. A rise in the prices of olive oil may therefore be anticipated with certainty. The grain oils are falling.

Notwithstanding the upward movement signalized for some time past, the prices of cotton have been well maintained at Havre the last week. The sales amounted to 3,400 bags weekly. The arrivals from the United States during the week were 5,500 bags. The stock in Havre at this time was 25,000 bounts.

Before entirely dismissing the subject of consumption let me give you, from official tables, the average prices of butchers' meat in Paris, during the month of April, from 1840 to 1850, inclusive. These prices do not include the *écrot* of Paris, or he duty levied on comestibles at the average upon introduction into the city. The table gives the rates per *gros kilo-gramme*, which is equal to 2.2055 pounds avoirdupois.

Year.	Beef.	Cow.	Veal.
1840.....	1fr. 13c.	0fr. 95c.	1fr. 34c.
1841.....	1 37	0 97	1 58
1842.....	1 12	0 97	1 40
1843.....	1 17	0 92	1 70
1844.....	0 99	0 91	1 49
1845.....	1 05	0 90	1 54
1846.....	1 07	0 92	1 55
1847.....	1 17	0 97	1 54
1848.....	1 03	0 93	1 51
1849.....	0 94	0 81	1 28
1850.....	0 93	0 77	1 16

These figures show that not only bread but butchers' meat are almost unprecedentedly low.

The protest of M. de BARON, spontaneously offered against the forced settlement of the English-Greek difficulty, has been formally approved by the Emperor of Russia.

PARIS, 1850, 20, 1850.

To-day, it is believed, will be made the report of the committee of fifteen on the famous three-million bill. It was read yesterday in the private committee-room. Its conclusions are, as reported in my last, for an appropriation of \$320,000 on account of expenses incurred. The Presidential minority in the committee failed in an amendment proposing the allowance of \$600,000 "for extraordinary expenses of the Presidency," without further specification. They hope, however, to have an amendment to that effect passed by the Assembly in spite of the hostile report. You wonder, perhaps, why I so often refer to this bill and make it my leading topic. It is because it is the leading topic here : because, in the opinion of all, it is more than a mere money question, and rife with political consequences. If the President persists in his high tone, and the bill is rejected, it will produce an exasperation between the Legislative and Executive powers, which will probably soon reveal itself by decisive results. If the President abandon his dictatorial tone and dismounts from his high horse, as in the case of his letter to Col. Ney, and in the case of the message of 31st October, there will follow a political and personal deconsecration which will leave him but little above contempt. If the Assembly yields, and passes the bill as originally offered, literally or in spirit, there will follow a consolidation of the Presidential authority and influence of most formidable character to rival monarchical pretensions, and which it may be expected would soon exchange the name of Presidential for that of Imperial.

An Opposition journal thus states the chances of the bill, if it were now before the Assembly for its final vote :